

The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 48.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1897.

10c PER COPY

PROFESSIONAL.

D. J. SHANNON, PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot. Telephone No. 10. Residence, 22.

W. A. ROBINSON, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA. Office and residence in the Presbyterian parsonage. Telephone No. 42. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m.

E. S. MILLER, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA. Office, one door east of Post-office. Telephone No. 24.

BUNCH & JONES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Will practice in all courts in the Fourth Judicial District. Lead litigation a SPECIALTY. Office at court house, Flagstaff, Ariz.

E. S. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Habbitt building, Flagstaff, Arizona. Practice before the Land Department a specialty.

OSCAR GIBSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in all courts of the fourth judicial district. Office with E. S. Clancy in the Habbitt building.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. G. W. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 12. Meets every Thursday night, in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited. J. O. OLIM, M. W. Louis Spiera, Recorder.

COURT COUNCILING, I. O. F. NO. 30. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. DR. D. J. SHANNON, C. R. Louis Spiera, K. R.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 7, F. & A. M. Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. OTHMAN SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Meets the first and third Mondays in each month, in the G. A. R. hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. T. S. HUNCH, Counsel Cum. T. E. PULLMAN, Clerk.

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF G. A. R. POST, G. A. R. NO. 4. Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. E. M. JONES, Commander. E. H. CHASE, Post Adjutant.

I. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 12, K. O. F. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend. W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. O. C. H. FORD, K. of K.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY. Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 7:30 a. m.; High Mass at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 11 a. m.; Evening service at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 11 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Leroux Streets, O. P. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays: Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Olson, superintendent. Class meetings at 12:15 p. m. Epworth League 4:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Every body welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. North San Francisco street, H. P. Corner, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; V. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ARIZONA CENTRAL BANK,

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

OLDEST BANK IN NORTHERN ARIZONA.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits and Savings Deposits.

Drafts Sold Upon

All Foreign Countries.

We have an Extensive Patronage and Correspondence throughout Arizona, and invite your banking business upon Liberal and Conservative Terms.

B. N. FREEMAN, President.

T. E. POLLOCK, Vice-President.

RECEIVERSHIP ENDED.

Atlantic and Pacific Railway Ceases to Exist.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company Takes Its Place—Los Angeles the Headquarters of the System—The Officers.

The following particular agent the change in the ownership of the Atlantic & Pacific is of interest:

The receivership of the Atlantic and Pacific ended at midnight last night, June 30, and Los Angeles will become the western terminus of the new Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company. The headquarters of all the western railways of the company will be established in Los Angeles.

The Southern California Railroad will still preserve its individuality, but it will have joint officers with the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad company, the successor of the old Atlantic & Pacific. For some time the Atlantic & Pacific has been in the hands of a receiver, G. W. Smith, whose headquarters have been at Albuquerque, where the general offices of the Atlantic & Pacific were located. The property was sold to the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and now the receivership will come to an end.

Yesterday four circulars were issued one from the receiver, announcing the termination of the receivership; one from the president, announcing the effective officers; one from the general manager, announcing the appointment of officers, and one from the general manager, announcing a change in the Southern California Railroad auditors.

The first circular, dated at Albuquerque, June 24, bears the signature of Receiver G. W. Smith of the Atlantic & Pacific. It says:

"The receivership of the Atlantic & Pacific Company (western division) will terminate at midnight, June 30, 1897, when the purchaser of this property, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, will take possession and assume the management.

"It is requested therefore that all reports for amounts due the receiver and accounts against the receiver, be forwarded as promptly as possible."

The second circular, signed by President Ripley, issued at the office of the president of the Santa Fe Pacific Company in Chicago, under dated June 25, says: "The Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company having acquired title through foreclosure sale to the property and franchises of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, will take possession of the same at midnight of June 30, 1897. The following officers have been duly elected, and will assume jurisdiction on that date, namely: A. F. Walker, chairman of the board; E. P. Ripley, president; Paul Norton, third vice-president; W. G. Norton, manager; H. C. Whitehead, general auditor; G. Holterhoff, jr., treasurer and assistant secretary; L. C. Deming, secretary; H. W. Gardner, assistant treasurer; J. P. Whitehead, comptroller; Victor Morawetz, general counsel; E. D. Kenna, general solicitor. All the officers and employees now in the service of the receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad will continue to perform their duties until otherwise ordered."

The third, dated Los Angeles, July 1, signed by General Manager W. G. Norton of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, is as follows:

"Effective this date the following officers are appointed with headquarters as indicated: A. G. Wells, general superintendent, Albuquerque, N. M.; E. Chambers, general freight agent, Los Angeles; John J. Byrne, general passenger agent, Los Angeles; C. N. Stearns, solicitor, Los Angeles; C. E. Gray, auditor, Los Angeles; C.

W. Kenna, superintendent car service, Topeka, Kan.; F. Walsh, general baggage agent, Topeka, Kan.; H. Isaacs, division baggage agent, Los Angeles."

The fourth circular announces that John J. Byrne having resigned the office of auditor of the Southern California Railroad, C. E. Gray is appointed to that office with headquarters at Los Angeles, after July 1. This circular is dated at Los Angeles, July 1. Mr. Byrne resigns the auditorship to become the general passenger agent of the Santa Fe Pacific Company. The circular is signed by General Manager Norton. All these circulars have been approved by President Ripley of the Santa Fe.

Receiver Smith will now become the president and general manager of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Railway Company. The Pasadena and Pacific system has been divided into two parts, and it is the Pasadena end over which he will rule.

Parker and Miller sentenced.

Parker and Miller were brought into court Friday morning to receive the sentence of the court, for one of the most atrocious crimes committed in this county for years, the murder of Lee Norris.

These criminals, and particularly the former, never failed to draw a crowd to the court room at every appearance, and as usual the room was crowded this morning.

Parker was the first called on to stand up for sentence. He kept his eyes riveted on the judge during the reading of the sentence never showing the least sign of nervousness or emotion. He was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, August 13.

Miller's sentence, in accordance with the verdict of the jury was imprisonment for life in the Territorial penitentiary. The general sentiment in the community is that Miller as richly deserves the death penalty as Parker, although the latter fired the shot which snuffed the candle of life in Lee Norris' body. The judge evidently entertained this same opinion, as after the formal pronouncing of sentence he said: "And in your case Miller, I desire to further say that it is to be hoped that Arizona may never be cursed with a chief executive who will show you any clemency."

After sentence was pronounced the prisoners were taken to jail and a death watch was immediately placed over Parker, and will remain until his execution unless an appeal is taken to the Supreme court.—Journal Miner.

The Graham Guardian states: A dispatch from Nogales says: "For miles around, this section of the country is in a wild state of excitement, and the Yaquis and Mexicans on the Sonora side of the line are terror stricken, thinking the day of judgment is at hand."

"Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, there was a rushing, hissing noise through the atmosphere and on looking upward an immense ball of fire, with millions of sparks in its wake was seen speeding toward the east. A few seconds later the earth trembled violently, houses were shaken to their foundations, and windows rattled loudly. The appearance of the fiery monster in the heavens convinced those who saw it that the tremor was due to its contact with the earth and not from any internal disturbance. The superstitious Indians and Mexicans were so frightened that they fled in all directions."

"Cottages commenced arriving here shortly after the midnight stroke of the earth, and reported that it fell at a point twelve miles south of here. They said it could be seen for miles, and the intense heat of the visitor from above set fire to all the trees and scrubbery for a radius of several hundred yards. In close proximity to where it fell, stood several shacks occupied by Yaquis and it is feared that the inmates succumbed to the intense heat, or were killed by the shock caused by the contact of the meteor with the earth. A few shacks four miles away were leveled to the ground."

DE DEPEW ON THE JUBILEE.

How the Great London Procession Impressed Him.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has kindly written for the Associated press his impressions of the jubilee. They are as follows:

The diamond jubilee procession has passed and has left a lasting impression. Its preparation required sixty years, and it was over in sixty minutes. Pride, power and splendor were its characteristics. Pride in the imperial position of Great Britain in the world, and exhibition of power which inspires this national exultation and fervid loyalty in action, expression and thought for the queen.

As to the pageant, it was dramatic and historic. The lord mayor, in his robes of office, meeting the sovereign at the city gates, recalled the early suggestion of liberty, in the privilege won from kings by free cities, and the sheriff in medieval costume and escorting the monarch within his bailliwick, gave a glimpse of the origin and recognition of civil rights by the throne.

The monarch, escorted by princes and guarded by the military forces of the realm, both regulars and volunteers, national and colonial, evidenced the strength and permanency of the monarchical system with this people.

We Americans glory in our country and in its marvelous developments in a hundred years, and duly assert ourselves on the Fourth of July. The celebration by the Germans of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan and the founding of the German empire, which I saw, was a wonderful exhibition of race and national feeling.

But the concentrated and irrepressible joy and pride which proceeded, accompanied and followed the queen, like a restless, torrent surpassed anything ever witnessed before. Though in my race participated, the dominant and observing expression was English and the glory was England's. Peers and commoners, masters and workmen, millionaires and the multitude were welded by a tremendous force. This concentration of loyalty from the remotest corners of the earth into one wild, frantic mass of patriotic enthusiasm, had an effect upon observers which can be likened to nothing so much as to the north and south electrified by the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter, by the 7th regiment marching down Broadway to the defense of the capital.

The enthusiasm and shouting were far different from those evoked by the triumphal procession of a Roman conqueror. Men and women eagerly expressed to each other and emphasized to foreigners as the colonials marched by that they were no captives chained to the chariot of the conqueror, but willing subjects, free citizens of one world-wide empire, following their sovereign.

White, yellow and black soldiers trooped by, each accelerating and increasing the tidal wave of enthusiasm and presenting a panorama of power unequalled in history. The seeds of this power were in the American revolution, and it expanded into this wonderful spectacle by the principle of self-government so triumphantly vindicated by the founders of the United States. The sovereign and the British statesmen who believed the colonies should be governed from London and taxed for the benefit of the mother country, but for England the American colonies, and the sovereign and statesmen, taught by our success, who have left to each settlement absolute independence and home rule, have built upon these foundations and vainly strengthened by that reunion the British federation of empire.

Among the American spectators there was no jealousy nor spirit of praise and applause. We could both glory in the vitality and virility of the mother country and rejoice mightily.

We were not marching in the procession, but we were present as the proud equal in all that constitutes a free people and a great nation.

It was pleasing to note our neighbors of Canada. They easily took the lead among the colonials. The fact that the province of Quebec was in rebellion when Victoria came to the throne, and that her premier, now here, is a Frenchman and a catholic, appealed to English imagination. That the descendants of Montcalm and his countrymen should vie with the children of Wolfe and his soldiers in their loyalty, and that Canada has made a beginning by favoring Great Britain against other nations in her tariff have touched both the British hearts and pocket.

I can conjure no tribute like the popular ovation to the queen or being given to any human being, except the reception to Washington by the people on his way from Mount Vernon to New York to assume the position of first president of the United States. Respect, reverence, love or gratitude are words too tame, and there is no intermediate expression between them and adoration. This practical age does not worship, but, leaving out the idea of divinity, the day's greeting to the queen and impress is its equivalent. That she was deeply moved was evident, but she seemed more absorbed by the significance of the event than conscious of her part. Therein the impress of me as proud and happy with this grand tribute of her people, but at the same time sharing with them the universal joy that there has not been such a sixty years in recorded time; that all nations have enjoyed its benefits and blessings, and none more than our own. But for this day and place the crowd only saw what Great Britain has gained during her reign and wonderful gratification to her. Her reign has been a period of emancipation in English history. The prerogatives of the throne have diminished, and by her rule and conduct its power has increased that this welcome came with such acclaim and unanimity from the free people, governing themselves, who gave it its might and majesty.

Making due allowance for the exaltation of the hour, Victoria will occupy a great place in the history of the nineteenth century. Her influence for peace has been of momentous consequence to Great Britain, Europe and civilization.

She has always been cordial in her friendship and anxious for the best relationship with the United States. Her messages, sweet, tender and womanly, to the widow of Lincoln and the wife of the dying Garfield gave her a warm welcome and a permanent memory in our American homes.

In estimating her influence we must picture what might have occurred with a warlike or corrupt sovereign and recognize in her power the accumulated force of sixty years of wisdom as a ruler and as the best example as woman, wife and mother.

The Coffee Pot.

Great things are expected of the coffee pot in Colorado, where its cultivation is being carried on. The plant is a native of Idaho; it flourishes in arid wastes, fattens cattle and makes a delicious drink. It is claimed that as a substitute for coffee it is rich and nutritious, having a richer and better flavor than ordinary coffee, without any of its stimulating effects. Many old coffee drinkers are said to prefer it to the genuine article. The cultivation of the plant bids fair to prove of great benefit to the arid region as there is probably no other that produces so many valuable feeding qualities as the coffee pot. It is not believed that it will prove a success in the eastern states. This is one point for Colorado.